

The Evening Standard

Published Daily, Except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

WINGS ON LIFE-SAVERS.

The aeroplane is being tested as a life-saver at sea. When aerial navigation is mastered, so that men may fly with the safety and strength of a bird, then the ocean will be robbed of its terror, as the shipwrecked may take wings and, like petrels, defy the storm.

In its present stage of development, the aeroplane would be of little use in shipwreck, except on such rare occasions when ships are wrecked and the wind immediately falls. Aeroplanes might be used in collisions at sea, off the coast, in the absence of storm.

Eventually the "men birds" will play an equally surprising part as did wireless telegraphy when, from out of the inky night on a storm-bound sea, the voice of a distressed ship was heard at a distance of a hundred miles or more calling for help.

What wonderful things; what unthought of triumphs!

WHAT! A RAILROAD WAR?

On a day next week a new passenger rate goes into effect on the Southern Pacific. The tourist rate from Ogden to Los Angeles, with lay-over privileges at many points in Nevada and California, will be \$25.

This is said to be a most unusual concession to the traveling public and there are those who see in this reduction of rates the first effect of a new outlet to the Pacific coast and the coming of intense rivalry between the Gould and Harriman lines for the traffic from Ogden and other Utah points to the Pacific Coast.

With the roads from Ogden west competing for trade, there is a possibility of the competition being extended to the Gould and Harriman roads from here East, with rates cut in all directions.

A vigorous railroad war for six months or a year would be enjoyable. It might bring us many visitors and allow of the making of long-deferred journeys to distant friends and relatives.

THREE DAILIES FOR OGDEN.

The Standard will print three editions of the Standard each day hereafter; first, the Morning Standard; second, the Evening Standard, and third, the "3 o'clock mail edition." Many trains leave between 2 and 5 o'clock every day, and, in the past, the papers have been delayed a whole day owing to the evening paper going to press at 4:30 p. m.

The 3 o'clock edition is published expressly for the mail subscribers and will not be offered for sale in Ogden.

The business men should help establish a good mail subscription list. This has been neglected by us in the past, but, with the aid of Ogden business men, we will help them draw trade to Ogden.

Each one of the three editions will be complete in itself; each will give the news up to the hour of its publication.

The morning paper will give all the news up to 4:30 a. m. The mail edition at 3 o'clock will give all the news the morning paper contained and the additional news up to 2:30 p. m. The Evening Standard, issued at 4:30 to 5 o'clock p. m., will give all the news of the morning and mail editions with the additional news created between 2:30 and 4:30 p. m.

Each paper always will have all the news up to the hour of going to press.

The subscriber who receives this paper by mail should advise us which edition he prefers.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Henry Clews is cheerful over the business outlook and, in his weekly letter on money, crops and business, he says:

"While the general situation is not without drawbacks and uncertainties, the tendency is certainly towards improvement. The rest cure is at last producing positively beneficent results, especially in the money market. Not long ago there was well founded apprehension, both at home and abroad, that a serious money squeeze would develop this fall. Fortunately, however, such apprehensions have already undergone considerable modification. Extensive liquidation in stocks, contraction in loans, conservatism of bankers, liquidation in commodities, slackness in trade, liberal importations of gold and continued rising of bank reserves have all contributed to afford real and perfectly natural relief to the monetary situation. It was feared that, owing to the large land and grain speculation in the West, the interior banks would not be able to finance the crops this season without unusual assistance from Eastern bankers; but for the reasons just stated these fears have considerably diminished. Some stringency is of course to be expected, and better rates for money will probably rule during the crop-moving season, yet there is now no reason to anticipate serious consequences. In all probability the assistance of the proposed Currency Associations will not be required. Their formation for the purpose of dealing with emergencies was, as intended, reassuring and proved a useful influence upon sentiment. As business requirements are slackening, and money appears to be accumulating in all principal money markets of the world, unnecessary uneasiness regarding the monetary article should be dismissed at once; for at the worst nothing more than temporary stringency or merely local difficulties are to be expected."

Evidently the scare period has passed and bankers have been reassured within the last month. As a result, money should begin to circulate as freely as it did early this year.

Treating on crop conditions, the New York banker declares that while the crop prospects are not all that is to be desired, the outlook is for an average general result.

According to the last report of the Department of Agriculture the condition of all crops combined on August 1 was 6.5 per cent lower than a year ago and 5.3 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years. This low condition will of course be offset by increases in acreage, and a large crop of corn is now likely, possibly 3,000,000,000 bushels. It must be remembered, however, that the crop is more than two weeks late and, therefore, in particular danger of early frost. Should we have a satisfactory yield of corn it will do much to offset shortages in other directions. It is also to be noted with satisfaction that the wheat yield is turning out much better than at one time expected. The poor condition of cotton is an old story and has been amply discounted. The worst feature regard-

ing the crop situation is its effect upon our foreign trade. We should have had much larger exports of agricultural products this coming year in order to restore our trade balance to normal proportions and to strengthen our credit abroad. Evidently we will not be able to depend upon exports to accomplish this desirable result; the July statement showing a heavy decline in exports of wheat and cotton; but trade depression here is likely to check imports, and by such means we may at least partly recover our loss of surplus exports.

There are depressing influences at work in business circles. For instance a slackening in the demand for merchandise at the hands of distributors is observable, but no serious reaction; manufacturers are moving cautiously, and in some lines of industry there has been considerable lessening of activity; the iron trade has taken its full share of depression, due partly to lessened purchases by railroads and also to a falling off in building operations, the latter being estimated as much as 25 per cent.

"If all accounts prove true, depression has been keenest in structural lines," says Clews. "Our great textile industries are quiet, but not unduly depressed. The political situation confuses business men to some extent, because they especially dread a reopening of the tariff question this coming winter. Upon the whole, however, there is no longer any special cause for anxiety regarding the business outlook. The general situation as a result of recent liquidation is much sounder, and as soon as harvest is over trade should again become normal."

JUST FOR FUN

Another Customer.

Looking more needy and sordid than ever, Sir Percival Lackcash strode into his son's costly tailor's. The proprietor welcomed him with a beaming countenance.

"Ahem!" choked Sir Percival. "I am informed that you have permitted him to run a bill here for three years. Is that correct?"

"It is, Sir Percival," fawned the proprietor.

"Well, I have come—"

"Oh, pray, Sir Percival," cooed the proprietor, bowing and kowtowing before the noble baronet. "I assure you there is really not the slightest hurry."

"Quite so," returned the impeccable baronet, serenely. "And as I was saying, I have come to order a suit of clothes myself."—Answers.

Correct.

Teacher (addressing class)—A philanthropist is a person who exerts himself to do good to his fellow men. Now, if I were wealthy, children," she added, by way of illustration, "and gave money freely to all needy and unfortunate, who asked my aid, I'd be a—"

She broke off abruptly to point at a boy in the class.

"What would I be, Tommy?" she asked.

"A cinch!" shouted Tommy.—New York Weekly.

Age Limit at Basswood Corners.

Silas—Ever since the farm hands in this party formed a union they've had trouble with old man Medders. They objected to his policies on the age limit. Last week the union called a strike, and Labby Tuttle just left his plow at the further side of the field and struck.

Hiram—Age limit? Medders hasn't a silver hair on his head?

Silas—No. The union demanded that his hired girl be under 35.—Puck.

Crazy? Well, Yes.

"Run, boys, run!" exclaimed little Willie, as he turned back from where the crowd was beginning to gather.

"What's the matter?" asked one of his companions.

"They've arrested a crazy man there. He says his automobile was going more than twenty miles an hour when it ran over the old lady."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Misleading.

"The laws are telling you to look at a food label and know exactly what you are getting."

"Maybe," replied Farmer Corntassel. "But I never yet saw a can of lobsters or a can of tomatoes whose contents looked like the pictures on the outside."—Washington Star.

Seizing the Opportunity.

"Yes, it's a lovely day, Mr. Quibble."

He (bitterly)—Squibble, Miss Brown, Squibble. That's a fine inheritance, isn't it? Nobody ever gets it right. How would you feel with a fresh name like that?

She (coolly)—Oh, Mr. Squibble, this is so sudden.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New Trade.

Jones—He seems a very nice young man. What's his profession?

Brown—He's a social biologist.

Jones—And what is that, pray?

Brown—Oh, we invite him especially to give attention to our wallflowers.—Illustrated Bits.

Different This Year.

"I suppose you talk dialect to amuse the summer boarders?"

"I used to," answered Farmer Haw, "but not now. I call the farmhouse a bungalow in this year's prospectus and everything will be on a high-brow plane."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Except at Reno.

Figgs—Talking about patriotism and state laws, did you ever notice it?

Fogg—Ever notice what?

Figgs—That there's no law to prohibit fighting in the state of matrimony.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What Bothered Him.

"Brown has wired me to send him up some fishing tackle."

"A nuisance, isn't it?"

"No; that isn't it, but I can't remember whether he favors Scotch or rye."—The Widow.

FRENCH OLIVE OIL FROM DIXIE LAND

Chemical Analysis Shows the Product to Be of the Cottonseed Variety.

Common, ordinary cottonseed oil, bottled by a mysterious manufacturer, and labeled with a fancy French name, indicating the contents as a high-grade olive oil, promises to get somebody into serious trouble.

A bottle of the stuff was found, a few days ago, by Willard Hansen, state food and dairy commissioner, in the grocery department of the Rich County Furniture company. Investigation made by the state chemist, Herman Harms, who used the Hal-

GOVERNOR WILL NOT BE PRESENT

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 15.—Governor Edwin L. Norris today stated that owing to the fact that the board of army engineers appointed to inspect the reclamation projects would be in Montana at the time of the Salt Lake conference of the western executives, he would be unable to attend the conference but the governor made public his views on conservation and on the program which has been arranged for the conservation congress, the governor said:

"The states of the northwest have by far the greater proportion of the country's natural resources that are to be conserved and this section of the United States is therefore vitally in the every plan that tends to the conservation of these resources."

"It has been expected that the executives of the northwest would have an opportunity at the St. Paul conservation congress to present what has come to be known as the 'northwestern idea'—which epitomizes the views of all the northwestern governors heretofore held at Washington, D. C., and which is, in brief, that the natural resources in the very large measure belong to the state rather than to the federal government, and their administration should be in the hands of the states themselves."

"However, it seems that the program for the conservation congress has been made up, and there has been practically no provision made for the presentation of the 'northwestern idea.' In fact it looks almost as if there has been studied effort to prevent the presentation of the attitude of the northwest on this important question. Under the circumstances it may well be doubted whether the conservation congress to be held at St. Paul will result in any good to other states in the northwest group."

"At any rate, the holding of the Salt Lake conference in advance of the conservation congress makes the former an exceedingly important gathering and I should be very glad to attend were conditions different. It now appears to me that more direct good for the state may be accomplished by accompanying the army engineers over the irrigation projects to be examined this week."

Mr. Cannon then devoted his attention to the insurgents:

"The senators and representatives who call themselves 'insurgents' and who voted against the enactment of the Payne bill voted to increase or maintain the duties on industries and productions of their own states and sections" he declared.

"They were protectionists for their own people, but were opposed to protection for other people in other sections."

"Senator LaFollette did not vote to increase the duties on lead and zinc, but he defended the finance committee schedules on those products in speeches, saying they were not high enough, explaining, however, that he could not vote on the question in which he said he had a personal pecuniary interest in the outcome."

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the Pacific coast, now being assistant manager of the Northwestern Union Pacific tourist department, with offices in Los Angeles. He was last here with the big Elk train secured by those lines from Los Angeles to Detroit.

WILL BE CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKERSHIP

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Inter-Ocean tomorrow will print an interview with Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house, in which he denounces insurgents, says he will be a candidate for the speakership of the next house and declares that reports of a contemplated reorganization of the Republican party originated with the insurgents and Democrats.

Referring to the dispatches from Beverly, Cannon said:

"I don't believe Mr. Taft contemplates any such action. The president is not that kind of a man to yield every passing whim of a minority. The story that Senators Aldrich and Hale and myself were to be thrown out of the party will be found, when traced to its source, to have originated with some of the insurgent-Democrat allies, whose wishes are farther to the south."

"I expect to be re-elected to congress by an overwhelming majority, and I will be a candidate for speaker but always subject to the will of the people. If I am beaten in the caucus which I believe is remote, I will willingly take my place in the ranks."

Answering the question, "Will you be a candidate for re-election as speaker for the next house?" Cannon made this statement:

"I have been asked that question frequently and especially by our Democratic friends and their practical allies—the followers of LaFollette and Cummins. I have answered it, but so far the answer has never been published by our friends, the enemy."

"I am speaker of the house, elected by a Republican majority four times. I have been in harmony with, and have to the best of my ability, cooperated with the Republican majority in the legislation that has been enacted for the last seven years, during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and Wm. H. Taft."

"I know of no reason, personal or political, that would prevent my being speaker again if a majority of the house of representatives should desire. Under these conditions, pending a campaign, I could not upon demand of the enemy, pledge that in the event of my re-election to congress I would not be a candidate for speaker, without acknowledging that the record of the house during the last seven years is subject to criticism and that the Republican majority with which I have co-operated in the enactment of legislation is subject to just criticism."

"This I will not do, because I believe the record of the party for the last seven years should be indorsed and not condemned."

"No Republican representative in the next congress will be elected speaker unless there is a majority of real Republicans in the house that will unite in a caucus touching the organization of the house and abide by the action of the caucus in the selection of the speaker and other officers."

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OGDEN THEATRE

Wednesday Next

SEASON'S OPENING—BIG SHUBERT ATTRACTION
NEW YORK SUCCESS.

COUPON No. 1323 WINS

The LOTTERY MAN

A FARCE IN TWO ACTS BY J. DAVID JENSON YOUNG

DON'T MISS LIZZIE!

HE LAUGHED AT HER EVEN AFTER HE'D GONE TO BED.

SEATS NOW SELLING.

PRICES: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢, 50¢; GALLERY, 25¢.

ATTENTION, FRUIT GROWERS

FRUIT BOX MATERIAL
CHAS. F. GROUT, 352 24th Street

In all large cities. In Chicago, for instance, this would put a dozen city offices out of commission and save thousands of dollars monthly. It is argued by the "higher ups" that the time has passed when each railroad derives any distinct benefit from having separate and expensive offices, that rents are high, that help is higher, and by having a competent force handle the whole ticket business at a central point each road would receive its share of the business with far less cost. Should the movement strike Salt Lake it would mean the elimination of two offices, the discharge of ten men, and the total saving of \$24,000 annually. Chicago is the first to take up the matter, with Indianapolis and St. Louis close seconds.

Ticket men hope it will come—that is, those who are now sure of their jobs—for it would result in nothing less than a return to the good old days of ticket commissions, when the monthly receipts of the ticket agent would amount to \$1,000. Ogden used to be good for four monthly salaries better than that of the "higher ups."

FEDERATION OF LABOR ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Salt Lake, Aug. 15.—The Salt Lake Federation of Labor at a meeting Sunday noon adopted resolutions denouncing the action of S. M. Barlow, chief of police, in threatening to stop street meetings. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, It has been stated by the press of Salt Lake City that the chief of police contemplates using the police force to prevent the holding of street meetings; and

"Whereas, The reason given for this contemplated action is the recent attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor of New York by a discharged city employee; and

"Whereas, Mayor Gaynor, chief executive of the largest city on this continent, has recently expressed his emphatic approval of street meetings for the discussion of the conditions and problems of the working class, and promised his protection of

all such meetings from interference by the police of New York City; and

"Whereas, All such meetings are the exercise of a constitutional right; and

"Whereas, This constitutional right vouchsafed to all citizens of this republic by its founders, is still valid, and cherished by the great working class of America in its struggle for a higher standard of living; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of organized labor in Salt Lake City, denounce this threatened action by the chief of police as a lawless attempt to abridge the right of free speech and assembly and a treasonable attack upon our constitutional rights; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens to join us in resisting this un-American attack upon our rights, and preserving the fair name of our city from the foul stain which such an attack would bring upon it."

TRAINING FIREMEN TO BE GOOD FIRE FIGHTERS.

New York, Aug. 16.—Smaller cities which desire to give their firemen training in up-to-date fire fighting methods are to be accommodated by New York City. They will be permitted to send a limited number of their firemen to the school of instruction maintained by the New York fire department and, after graduation, will be assigned to companies, with which for a brief period they will see regular service.

A squad of six firemen from Paterson, N. J., are the first to take advantage of the new order.

The fire department of Paterson